FIVE OFFERINGS IN LEVITICUS TODAY

JESUS DOES AWAY WITH THE ceremonial laws found in Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy¹⁰ but does not dismiss the principles behind them. "Do not think that I have come to abolish the law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfill them" (Matt. 5:17). New Testament writers connect the sacrifices in Leviticus to the work of Christ on the cross and our response to what God has done (Eph. 5:2; Rom. 12:1). Each offering either represents an action that makes a relationship with God possible or celebrates the freedom that comes from knowing God. Note that the "sweet offerings" are sweet because they are not for sin. Sin is always obnoxious to God.¹¹

| Voluntary Sweet Offerings Sweet because they are not for sin. | | | |
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| OFFERING | OLD TESTAMENT | TODAY | |
| Burnt Offering | All given to God (except skin) | Daily Surrender | |
| Meal Offering | Shared with the priests | Thanksgiving, Tithes | |
| Peace Offering | Shared with others | Communion, Hospitality | |

| Involuntary Savory Offerings Non-sweet because they deal with sin. | | | |
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| OFFERING | OLD TESTAMENT | TODAY | |
| Sin Offering | Fat offered on the altar Remainder burned outside camp | Repent Accept Christ's sacrifice for sin | |
| Trespass Offering | Fat offered on the altar Remainder burned outside camp Restore loss plus 1/5 (20%) | Thanksgiving, Tithes | |